The participation of the Jews in handicrafts is greatest where the economic development is least advanced and their percentage is highest in the population, so that they cannot live by commerce alone.

In certain trades in Carpatho-Rnssia, where big industry hardly exists, the Jews formed the majority of workmen, thus—

In the garment trade . . . . 68-0 per cent.
„ hide and leather industries . . 55*7 „
.. food industries . . . . 52-2 „

## (3) EAST EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE

There are numbers of East European immigrants engaged in industry and handicrafts in France, Belgium, and Great Britain, mostly in Paris, Antwerp, and London, While in Germany the Yiddish-speaking East European Jews easily learn the language, and therefore are soon able to pass from handicrafts to commerce, in Paris and London they long remain artisans. An inquiry instituted in Paris in 1910 showed that 16,060 East European Jews (the figure includes dependents) lived by handicrafts, and that of these there were engaged—

In the garment trade . . . . . 71-4 per cent.
„ metal trades (plumbers, watchmakers, etc.) . 16-8 „

„ wood trade . . . . . 6-2

„

In other handicrafts . . . . . 1-9

„

While in Eastern Europe only about half of the Jewish artisans were engaged in the garment trade, in Paris there were more than 70 per cent. Of the 11,460 in that trade—

About 7000 were tailors.
„ 2000 „ cap-makers.
„ 1400 „ furriers.
„ 1200 „ shoemakers.